Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter, Semi-Weekly-Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

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Subscription Rates: Tear 5.00 Per Year, Foreign. 6.00 Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY

16

NOVEMBER 6.

BOSSES PERSONALLY AND POLITICALLY.

1 1

Nothing criminal has been proved as yet against Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany chief, despite the moral certainties which exist in many minds. As the official records go he is without guile, a fine old Bowery gentleman, unspotted of the world. Yet Murphy rule in New York is a synonym for protected vice and for the subtler forms of graft, and every citizen of the metropolis, who is inspired by active civic virtue, justly opposes it.

The late Boss McLaughlin of Brooklyn was never convicted of any offence against the law. Yet the government under him was vicious and corrupt. His sub-boss, John Y. McKane, went to the penitentiary; and dens of thieve were drawn upon for his ward-workers.

Abe Ruef, the machine boss of San Francisco, has kept out of jail. On the records there is no crime set down against his name nor against that of his chief supernumerary, Mayor Schmitz. Yet look at San Francisco, robbed, plundered, overrun by vice and crime? Think of the insult of asking taxpayers to vote for the Ruef-Schmitz administration just because the two leaders have never been put behind the bars.

Observe the deposed bosses of Cincinnati and Philadelphia. Their govern ments were organizations for public plunder; but nothing was ever proved to the technical satisfaction of the law against either of them personally.

Were any of these bosses, because of their skill in keeping their fingers out of traps, entitled thereby to the confidence, the respect and the votes of good

Hawaii has had bad judges on the bench-straight-ticket men each oneagainst whom nothing criminal could be actually proved-but did that save them from public condemnation? And ought it to have saved them from it? prices for transportation. Because those judges did not ever leave their courtrooms with handcuffs on their wrists, was there any reason why they should have been reappointed? Each one came to feel the crushing weight of public opprobrium, not because of proved personal infractions of law but because of the injustice and disrepute of their courts.

In the current campaign the question of Arthur Brown's personal honesty can not be decided, nor is it at issue. It is sufficient to know that his administration, if not corrupt, as the Supervisors described it, is "incompetent or indifferent," and that Mr. Brown will not promise to better it; that despite his oath of office. Mr. Brown has publicly declared that he will not, if elected again, enforce the laws against vice, meanwhile saying that Iaukea if elected. WILL enforce them; that Mr. Brown has the support of the law-breaking classes and that his police staff, especially his first assistant, is hand-in-glove with them; that Mr. Brown is squandering public money to support politicians. acting in his interest, in the guise of policemen. Mr. Thurston in his open letter, put the case fairly and squarely when he said:

I have, ever since the charges made against Brown, about two years ago, stated, have since continued to state, and state now, that no evidence has been presented to me which I consider sufficient proof of his being personally corrupt.

I have, with equal continuity, stated, and state now that, in my opinion, his administration of the office of sheriff has been a most demoralizing one, and as injurious to the public welfare as though he were personally dishonest.

That is about all one could say against Murphy, Croker, Ruef, Cox and the rest of the bosses-but it is enough to justify an uprising against such men at the polls and the complete destruction of their powers for evil.

THE WITNESS UNVEILED.

So Jacky the Joker is the "prominent business man" whom the Bulletin paraded on Thursday as saying that Mr. Thurston had pronounced Brown honest and a better man than laukea.

We thought as much.

It was Jacky who said the other day that nothing had been proved against Vida before the Board of Supervisors, of which he is a member, when the records in the Townsend case show that Vida admitted to the Board that he had struck the witness against the gamblers and Jacky himself said that Vida ought to have his salary raised for it.

It was also Jacky who said there were no charges against Brown worth considering, when Jacky himself had but lately risen against Brown in the Board of Supervisors, moved to not allow his requisition for extra funds and charged that he was using public money to support cheap politicians in the guise of policemen.

For "a prominent business man" in politics, Jacky's memory seems just a trifle at fault. He so easily forgets his own actions and testimony that one snight be inclined to hold his recollection about what others do and say, under

SPANISH CONSUL'S VIEW OF PORTO RICO.

Conditions of production and commerce in Porto Rico and the growth is the trade of that island are interestingly discussed by the Spanish consul in Porto Rico in a report which had just reached the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Commenting upon the rapid growth in exports from the island, which have practically doubled in the last few years, he says:

This increase in the exports is due principally to the large quantity of sugar exported to the United States. Besides, there was shipped to the United States tobacco, leaf and manufactured, the value of which was \$2,577,182; a great quantity of native fruit, especially oranges, cocoanuts, and pineapples as well as straw hats, embroidery, and openwork, which constitute the principal industries of this country. *

Commerce with foreign countries, the value of which was \$6,502,046 in 1903-4, amounted to only \$5,283,872 in 1904-5. There can be no doubt that this loss of foreign trade was due mainly to the tariff arrangement applying to the island, by reason of which the United States was able to monopolize the trade in a considerable number of articles to the exclusion of goods of European origin, so that the commerce of Porto Rico, on the import side at least, may be said to be nearly all with the United States.

The statistical tables show that the imports from Spain have not regained their old time importance, although Spain still holds first place among the mations of Europe supplying Porto Rican imports. There is no doubt that large sales could be made in the island of many of our products, because many of them would find here a natural market, and others could, under normal conditions, compete with similar products from the United States, but the high import duties imposed on foreign merchandise will always be an obstacle to importation from Spain. Without more favorable treatment it is therefore difficult for our merchants and manufacturers to maintain competition in Porto Rico with similar products from the United States. .

It is impossible to give the exact number of Spaniards in Porto Rico, be cause the number changes too often by reason of death, absence, or recent arrivals, and furthermore because our countrymen can not be induced to register at the consulates. But a fair estimate would be about 8000 in the whole island.

By reason of the good prices which sugar obtained last year great activity prevailed in certain parts of the island to improve this industry, and new and important central sugar factories were recently established, all fitted out with modern machinery. Some of these "centrales" have the advantage of proxim ity to the ports, avoiding thus the greatest difficulty in this country, which

is land transportation. It is estimated that the value of the lands which have been taken up for the cultivation of sugar has increased 20 per cent during 1904-5, and the price of an ordinarily good piece of land has risen in certain districts to \$100 an acre

The sugar industry can be undertaken by large capitalists only who bring to the island the machinery and sufficient money for the payment of the laborers. However, the profits derived by these concerns do not remain in the island, for the reason that most of the capitalists are Americans or for-

The output of leaf tobacco has been greater this year than that of the year 1903-4, being marketed under extremely favorable conditions. The present sethods used by the growers leave much to be desired; experiments carried on by the Americans have taught the natives that fertilizers are a powerful and almost indispensable factor for attaining quantity and quality, with the result that they have begun to use good fertilizers on lands given to the cultivation

But the marked progress which has been made in the production of sugar and tobacco can not satisfy the great majority of the natives of the island, because up to the present time nothing has been done for coffee, which formerly constituted the principal basis of the wealth of the island. At present not much more than 20 per cent of the coffee-bearing area is being cultivated; hundreds of coffee-bearing acres which only a few years ago constituted the greater part of the wealth of the country have been abandoned. Indeed, there s capital which actually produces nothing; capital which is of no value to the country, and which seems destined to disappear entirely. Properties which were valued at from \$60 to \$70 an acre are today offered for from \$15 to \$20, and it frequently happens that properties are sold at auction for the nonpayment of taxes or of the amounts for which they have been mortgaged. *

The prosperity of the coffee industry rests in obtaining a loan exclusively for the coffee growers, which would enable this principal industry to attain if not its utmost development, at least sufficiently large harvests; it lies in the protection of the land owners by reducing their tax charges; it furthermore lies in the improvement of the methods of cultivation, and thus raising them to the level of modern scientific progress and on a level with Costa Rica and other countries of South America; and, above all, in opening foreign markets o coffee, as in the time of the Spanish regime,

Before American occupation the value of coffee exported from Porto Rico to foreign countries was some 17,000,000 pesos, equal to \$11,000,276 American gold. Today the exports scarcely reach the figure of \$3,000,000. One annual difference would be sufficient to create a painful situation, but this difference, cumulated for seven years, acquires such serious proportions as to leave no doubt as to the real state of affairs.

The application of a prompt and efficient remedy for this evil is an urgent necessity, and measures should be taken to aid the coffee-growing industry, upon which, to a large extent, depends the improvement of the interior of the island, the conditions of which, from an economic standpoint, are deplorable.

Without doubt coffee growers in the higher portions of the island will bitain a great advantage, when the means of communication now projected are completed, because the reduced cost of transporting the article to the point of embarkation will prove a great benefit to the farmers who today pay excessive

With regard to sugar cane, the planters in the year 1905 made good profits from a large erop. This year, with lower prices for sugar, some of them will make a moderate profit, while others will barely come out even, if they do not

Notwithstanding all the adversities which are encountered by the principa sources of the island's wealth, a rise of the commercial spirit can be noted in the founding, during a recent period, of new manufacturing enterprises with Spanish capital. .

GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON **ABOUT COMING CABINET**

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23 .- The new cabinet, which will be installed soon after the beginning of the new year, continues to occupy a prominent place in White House gossip. Although but two new men are to be brought into the cabinet at that time and the name of one-George von L. Meyer. a cocoa manufacturer of Massachusetts, who inherited both his wealth and his business and is now Ambassador at St. Petersburg-has been known for months, there will be at least four new heads for as many departments and there may be five, which is more than half of the cabinet. This will come about by the promotion of two members to other departments.

The most important of all the change contemplated is that of Secretary of the Treasury. It is second in rank to the Secretary of State, but a change in the treasury portfolio is far more interest ing to the country at large than a change in the state portfolio. It affects financial interests far and wide. especially in these times when there is so much trouble, because of the lack of elasticity in the currency system. Decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury on fiscal matters are of vital importance to business-to men of small means as well as to the large corpora-

No other position in the cabinet really demands a man of greater ability, for his administration affects the business confidence of the United States, which is always shy of uncertainties. Secretary Shaw has been tried out during the five years and is satisfactory to concerned as a Secretary, although time and again he has stretched the law to afford financial relief and has gone be yond the landmarks that guided his predecessors in office. For that reason as well as others, President Roosevelt has been very anxious to retain him in office. Even though his retirement is now regarded as certain and Post-master General Cortelyou has been sesuccessor. lected as Mr. Shaw's President has not relinquished one last hope that Mr. Shaw will remain a while longer.

The cabinet portfolios are not as al luring in these days of large salaries as they were ten years ago. The President is brought to realize this in trying to find a new Secretary of Treasury. No financier of proven ability, whom the President would invite into his cabinet, can be found. Hence he is resorting to the expedient that business men often resort to, of finding a young man of sufficient capacity to develop. He believes Postmaster General Cortelyou such a man. Cynics have said that Mr. Cortelyou is without experience as a financier, which is true, and that he never had a bank account, which, of course, is not true. But the President is certain that M Cortelyou will probe every important matter to the bottom and bring ormation to him, so that the administration will not be fooled by the will nen, who flock to that department te

achieve their own advantage.
For some time Ambassador von L Meyer was seriously considered for th reasury portfolio. He has knowledge of business, although he has been less nclined to apply himself to busines asks than some men are. The Presi tent knew von L. Meyer at Harvard wenty-five years ago. He has plicit faith in his honesty, but he has seen in Washington much less than Mr. Cortelyou, who, the President believes

will be keener in ferreting out schemes Announcement of the changes will not be made till after the election, especially the change with reference to Mr Cortelyou. New York politicians, opposed to the administration, still harp on the contributions for the National committee which Mr. Cortelyou, as its chairman, received, and to announce Mr. Cortelyou's promotion now would only revive that criticism. But the President has not fully decided about the changes yet, with the exception that Mr. Cortelyou goes to the Treasury Department and that Mr. von L Meyer goes to the head of the Postoffice Department. The practice has been to select business men for Postmaster General and the present Ambasgory.

As the President now considers the matter Secretary Bonaparte will go from the Navy Department to the Department of Justice, and Secretary Metcalf will go from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Navy Department. In the cabinet the Attorney General ranks the Secretary of the Navy, the Navy Department having been created at a comparatively recent period of American history, after having for years been a branch of the Department, as the Department of Justice was for several years at the beginning of the Republic a branch of the Treasury Department. Secretary Bonaparte is not attracted by this distinction in rating, for he has come to like the work of the Navy Department and is rather loath to leave it for the Department of Justice, although Mr. Bonaparte likes the law and is regardd as a leader at the Maryland bar. However, the President is very anxious to have Mr. Bonaparte to take up the prosecution of trusts where Attorney

Jeneral Moody leaves it. These qualifications are above mportant in the Treasury Department, where it is indispensable that business be quickly disposed of, else the entire department be blocked and serious embarrassment ensue. A distinguished Republican, prominent in political an nals twenty years ago, killed himself trying to investigate personally every case that came to his desk as Secre tary of the Treasury. He used to lock timself in his private office for days at a time and devote himself to dissecting papers. He would not sign his till every fact was put before him. He did not trust his subordinater many of whom were more familiar with the details of treasury administration than any secretary can ever hope to be. The result was that business got in arrears and the department was em-

barrassed. On the other hand the late John Sherman proved one of the most cessful secretaries of the Treasury Department. When he entered the cabinet he had resided in Washington a long time, was familiar with Government methods of doing business and knew what subordinates in the treasury could be trusted. He turned off routine business without any and left himself free to work out important questions of policy.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

MUST BUILD NEW BOATS.

Wellington, N. Z., advices state that the House of Representatives on October 26 approved the renewal of the San Francisco mail subsidy for three years, with the proviso that new steamships shall be provided within two years, in default of which the Postmuster General is empowered to vive six months' notice of the withdrawal of the subsidy,

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) Mrs. George D. Gear left for San

Francisco yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Boyd left for Kahului during the week to take the steamship Hilonian for the Coast.

Mrs. Frank Andrade left yesterday in the Korea for San Francisco, where she will visit with her sister for a few months.

A cablegram received yesterday by a business house from San Francisco gave notice of a drop in refined sugar of 30 cents a hundred. This was on a usts of 4.40 net.

E. R. Stackable has cabled the Board Immigration that he has gone to Rome, indicating that he is going to investigate the Italian labor immigration possibilities.
A. H. Jackson, the insurance man,

formerly head of the insurance department of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, departed for San Francisco yesterday to remain permanently. J. F. Morgan of the Hawall Promi

tion Committee, and head of the Morgan auction business, departed for the Coast yesterday, partly on business, out mainly for his health. He may go to Mexico for a few weeks. During the absence of Mr. A. de S

Canavarro, the Vice Consulate of Spain has been taken in charge by -Dr. A. Marques, the acting Consul of France and Portugal. Dr. Marques can found in room No. 3, Elite building.

J. P. Cooke, secretary of the Board of Immigration, is going to New Zea-land for his health. His absence along with that of Secretary of Hawaii Atkinson, chairman, will leave but three members of the board here-Messrs Tenney, Craig and Carden, And the steamer Suveric approaches with 1300 Portuguese immigrants.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

A son was born to Attorney Genera and Mrs. E. C. Peters yesterday morning

of the Sheridan, left in the Thomas for

Jas. D. Dole, the enterprising pine apple man, left for the mainland in the Korea on business.

The transport Thomas sailed yester-

day afternoon for San Francisco, getting away at 5 p. m. M. N. Sanders, the Honolulu pilot, has

gone to Kona for a month's stay. R. B. Browning arrived yesterday on the Ventura to take the place of Edward C. Brown in charge of the Dear-born Drug & Chemical Company, during Mr. Brown's absence on the mainland. Mr. and Mrs. Brown leave shortly for Chicago for a six mouths' visit, Mr. Browning is assistant sec-retary and treasurer of the Dearborn company's main office in Chicago,

(From Monday's Advertiser.) C. A. Rice of Lihue is in town.

Lesser was a passenger in the Maui from Kauai. W. R. Castle returned on the Ventura from the mainland.

C. R. Dement of the Brewery returned from Kauai yesterday. Mr. Lanz returned yesterday morn-

ng from a trip to Kanat, British Consul Layard returned in the Maui from a visit to Kauai. Dr. Norgaard, the Territorial Veter-

marian, returned to town in the Kinau on Saturday. Bishop Restarick, who returned to town on Saturday, spent a week in Ko-hala after visiting Hilo.

Mrs. Powers and Miss Alice Powers arrived from Kauai yesterday morning.
The Hilo Tribune has started on its
twelfth year and looks to live as long again

Wm. Walsh, bookkeeper for the Hawalian Commercial & Sugar Co.'s store at Puunene, Maui, with his wife, lately spent two weeks at the volcano. Miss Harriet Hitchcock of Hilo visits at the old homestead on Molokal and in Honolulu before leaving for an ex-

tended visit to relatives in the East. A meeting of policyholders in the Life Insurance Company was to have been held in the Board of Trade rooms, Hilo, Saturday, to discuss what combined or individual should be taken at the approaching election of directors.

Hilo has had a week of high ma-soary, F. C. Paetow, W. P. McDou-gall, G. P. Tulloch and Henry Beckley of Kohala, D. Forbes of Kukuihaele and C. E. Wright of Hilo were raised to the thirtieth degree, and C. Weatherbee of Olaa to the fourteenth.

course there was banqueting galore. A. M. Burns, in announcing in that paper his retirement from the editor-ship of the Hawaii Herald, gives a highly appreciative introduction to his successor, George F. Henshall, late of the Hawalian Star. seven months has brightly edited the Herald and now becomes editor of the Hilo Tribune.

The stevedore strike is still unsettled. The office of the Kahulul was enter-ed on Monday and robbed of \$415. Manager George Robinson, of C.

Brewer & Co., goes to Hilo today. Among the steamship Coptic's pas-engers is Mrs. W. H. Forbes, a daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A cablegram has been received in this city from Auckland announcing the birth of a son to Mrs. R. A. Dexter. Director Jared Smith, of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station, is booked for Kawaihae for today's

Adjutant Bamberry is leaving this evening on "Maui," for a tour of Kaual. He will be gone a week, and will inspect the work of the Army, and conduct meetings in the following places: Hanamaulu, Thursday; Wainea, Friday and Saturday; Makawell Camp 2, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Koloa, Sunday at 3 and 7 p. m. Ka-paa, Monday evening. Mrs. Bamberry

will look after the work in Honolulu, during the Adjutant's absence. CROUP. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as

soon as the child becomes hoarse, aul is empowered to and the attack may be warded off. There is no better medicine in the mar-The House also authorized the mak- ket for children than this remedy. ing of a contract for the Vancouver contains nothing injurious and as it is service, giving \$3000 to steamships pleasant to taste they readily take it. making the trip in eighteen days, the maximum subsidy to be \$100,000.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs and colds of every kind and in every

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have

that constant tickling in your throat. at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quiets the cough, makes breathing

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There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

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Miss Elsie Sanders, daughter of Capt. SNAME OF STOCK, Paid Up Val. Bid. Ask C. BREWER & CO... BUGAR. \$1,000,000 \$20 \$25 \$5,000,000 \$20 \$25 \$1,200,000 \$20 \$25 \$1,200,000 \$20 \$25 \$1,200,000 \$20 \$25 \$1,200,000 \$20 \$25 \$1,200,000 \$20 \$25,000,000 \$ Ewa. SUGAR.
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Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Refunding 1908)
Haw. Ter. 4 4 p. c.
Haw. Ter. 4 4 p. c.
Haw. Ter. 8 p. e.
Haw. Ter. 8 p. e.
Haw. Gov'l. 8 p. c.
Co. 6 p. c.
Haw. Com. & Sugar
Co. 8 p. c. 1,000,000 Kahuku Sp. c. O. R. & L Co. Sp. c.

> 23.1275 paid. † 85 per cent. paid SESSION SALES (Morning Session.)

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

NOTICE.

No session tomorrow, November 6, 1906. Election day.

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